

THE INQUIRER.

FRANCIS CLEVELAND & ALEX. PEARCE,
Editors and Proprietors.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1880.

FOR GOVERNOR,
REUBEN WOOD.
FOR THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
ALEX. P. MILLER,
OF BUTLER COUNTY.

Our publication day being on Monday, all advertisements and notices for publication, must be handed in on Saturday.

The Compromise Defeated.

We regret to inform our readers that the Compromise bill, introduced by Mr. Clay, and which has been so long under discussion, has at last been defeated. It was so, not by a direct vote upon it as a whole but, by having all its provisions, except those relating to the territory of Utah, stricken out. We regret this, for though we did not approve of the bill in all respects, we still thought it the best that could be done under the circumstances. What is to be the result we of course cannot say.

The independent bill for the admission of California, introduced by Mr. Douglass in the early part of the session, was taken up on Thursday and discussed on that and the following day. The letter which we publish to-day, from Washington, gives a surmise as to its fate.

Mr. Pearce gave notice that he would to-day, (Monday) introduce a bill to establish a territorial government in New Mexico and provide for settling the boundary of Texas.

During the discussion of Mr. Douglass' California bill on Thursday, Mr. Clay remarked:

"He desired now to say that he intended to be unalarmed by any measures, either from individuals or States. If any individual State should array its arms against the Union, he was for testing the strength of our Government; to try whether it was a practicable Government that could sustain itself. (Applause.) If blood was to be spilled, whose fault was it? It was the fault of those who raised the standard of disunion. As long as he had an arm and voice to raise, that arm and voice should be raised in support of the Union. (Applause.) He was for pulling down any and all opposition to the Federal Government."

Mr. Foote made some remarks in the same strain.

We do not object to remarks of this kind, but on the contrary, deem them altogether judicious. We wish disunionists, north and south, to be given clearly to understand, in the words of the immortal Jackson that, "the Union must be preserved," and to be made fully aware, that the friends of Union, though willing to yield almost everything but principle to preserve it, are yet willing, aye, and determined, if need be, to fight for it. After all reasonable efforts by legislation have failed, we then wish to see the friends of the glorious Union, the last home of freedom on earth, take a firm and unwavering stand, determined to accomplish by deeds what they failed to do by words.

Should the cholera not bring about an early adjournment, we are still in hopes, that by separate bills the exciting subjects now agitating the country and bringing it to the verge of a civil war, will soon be settled.

District and County Conventions.

It appears to be the wish of our democratic friends in other portions of the 8th Congressional district, that the convention to nominate a candidate for Congress should be held at PIKESTON, on SATURDAY the 31st or AUGUST. We therefore name that place and time as the most suitable, and earnestly request the democrats of Scioto county, to meet in their respective townships on Saturday the 24th of August, to choose delegates to said convention, giving those chosen power to fill vacancies.

Also, at the same time, to choose delegates to a legislative convention to be held at Portsmouth, on Saturday the 7th of September, to nominate a candidate to represent the counties of Scioto and Lawrence in the next legislature; and, at the same time and place to nominate candidates for county officers.

It is earnestly desired by the Central Committee, that their democratic friends in the several townships will not fail to select some of their number to represent them at these conventions, and this can be done if only one man in each township will impose it upon himself as a duty to remind our friends of the time and urge it upon them to attend and make the necessary selections.

By order of the Central Committee.

The Ironton Register.

This is the title of a paper just established at the new town of Ironton; Stimpson & Parker, proprietors and publishers. It is a double medium sheet, neutral in politics, and designed to be "an entertaining and instructive family newspaper." We suppose it will be the organ of the iron and manufacturing interests in Lawrence county, and hope it may be the means of promoting these interests. We expect to hear a blow now and then on the rapid growth of the new town it hails from, which will be all right. The number before us is quite spirited, and if the same character can be maintained, it will meet the success which we most heartily wish it.

The Indiana State Sentinel, has of late been most improved in its appearance. The present editor, will do good service in the democratic ranks, and is worthy to succeed his chancier predecessor.

We are indebted to Hon. M. P. Gentry, of Tenn., for a copy of his excellent speech on the admission of California. We wish we could find room to lay it before our readers. He says, "those are practically the worst enemies of the south, who counsel a course of action tending to dissolve the Union."

Horse Thief Arrested.

Wednesday morning, before day light, the watch found a young lad asleep in the market-house, with a horse tied near him. Not being able to give any straight account of himself he was placed in the watch-house. Early in the day, the marshal, Mr. Squires, received word from Mr. McConnell of Wheelersburg, that a horse had been stolen from him during the night. The boy was immediately arrested, and McConnell came down and recognized the horse as the one he had lost. The boy's story is, that he was met on the turnpike by a man, hailing from Kentucky, who told him that Mr. McConnell had a valuable race horse, and persuaded him to go and steal the horse and they would take it over to Kentucky, sell him and share the proceeds. The boy mistook the stable in which the race horse was kept, but went into one near it where, singularly enough, was another horse belonging to McConnell, and which he had loaned. The market house was the place appointed by the man at which he was to meet the boy, who was in waiting when taken up. The boy was committed for trial.

The Finest Corn-Field in the World.

The citizens of our town have it daily in their power to look upon a sight, which we believe cannot be equalled elsewhere on the globe. It is the "Point" just across the Scioto river, belonging to the Portsmouth Dry Dock and Steamboat Basin Company, now mostly in a corn-field of about 200 acres. The corn is of the rankest and most luxuriant growth, is even throughout, and stands remarkably thick! We think it cannot be equalled for the following reasons: Corn grows nowhere as well as in the United States; in no State as well as in Ohio; in no part of Ohio as well as in Scioto valley; in no part of that valley so well as in the lower portion; and no field in that portion is equal to this one. Q. E. D.

Dr. S. D. Howe's Shaker Sasaparilla—as faith is proved by works; as a tree is known by its fruit, so is a medicine known to be valuable by the cures it performs. A pure, and genuine Sasaparilla of the greatest efficacy and value, can now be obtained by our citizens. Read the Doctor's advertisement, and try his Shaker Sasaparilla.

Judge Wood as a Farmer.

Mr. TURNER, one of the editors of the Cincinnati Gazette, has the following notice of Judge REUBEN WOOD, and his farm: "And here we will briefly state that although Judge Wood is a lawyer by profession and during fourteen successive years, dispensed justice from the Bench of the Supreme Court, he is, also, a practical hard-headed farmer. He still has an office in the city, and practices law as his wonted vocation; but his residence, his home, his farm is some seven miles West of Cleveland. It consists of five hundred acres of handsome productive land, lying upon the bank, and overlooking the blue waters of Lake Erie. This beautiful farm has the marks of continued good husbandry. It is fenced off into lots of convenient size, the fences all having the 'top rail' on. His clean grass fields, golden wheatfields, corn, potatoe, oat and root fields, all evince, the thrifty—the active—the successful farmer. His wood and timber lands are 'fenced in,' the groves and clusters of forest trees which beautify his broad acres are well-trimmed and cleared of 'under brush.' His house is a commodious dwelling, neatly painted in perfect repair, and furnished with all the comforts and conveniences of life. His house stands in the midst of a forest of evergreens, ornamental trees, and flowering shrubs. Within the same enclosure also, are his generous flower, fruit and vegetable gardens. His apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, &c., are all the best and choicest selections, clean gravelled walks lead over and around his spacious grounds and gardens, and flowers and plants, and well clipped lawns please the eye at every turn. In a word, the farm, the house, the tasteful appointments, the delightful locality, and his generous hospitality, render the home of the 'Cuyahoga Chief,' one of the most pleasant and desirable in the Northern part of the State."

That is just the right kind of a man to make Governor of.

A Good One.

We find the following in the Plaindealer of the 17th inst: Mistook THE "BULL'S EYE."—It is well known the Cincinnatians wanted to get rid of a certain Judge, and it is equally known they did that same by foisting him upon the universal Whig party as their candidate for Governor. It was a capital take off (the bench) and a capital transfer to the stump, in which vocation this Whig candidate effects some most capital things. Mistaking popular intelligence, he calculates by certain rustic appearances, such as coarse boots, a bull's-eye watch and a shocking bad hat, to win popular applause. Such efforts to appear common are unnecessary in would-be Governor Johnston. The "Stogey" can see as far into a mill-stone as he. It appears that this would-be-Governor has a double set of implements by which he hopes to gull the people. In contrasting silk stocking Whiggery with his stogy Democracy (!) in his speech at the Court House the other day, he made allusion to the dandy who sported stuffed shirts and gold watches, and by way of contrast attempted to exhibit his own plain time-keeper; but instead of pulling the bull's eye, his electioneering democratic watch, he got into the wrong pocket and flourished a gold lever before the audience. "JAKE" says he left instantly!

The favorite boast of the Whigs is now, that they are to have a thorough-bred Whig Administration. As the Richmond Enquirer forcibly remarks:—"We were told that by the election of Taylor and Fillmore, we should put down party and establish a 'President of the people,' and not of party. The Whigs now jump Jim Crow, and boast they have a full-blooded partisan President, who goes for 'making the Whig party stronger.' Their 'no-partyism' of 1848, has not only resulted in a strictly partisan Administration, but in a sectional array of parties which endangers the very existence of the Union. We are glad, even at this late day, to see the humbug trick of 'no-party' repudiated by the authors."—Pennsylvania.

Railroad Prospects.

We notice that the road between Cincinnati and Chillicothe, is progressing in financial arrangements. Two companies have united, but in perfecting this union some delays have arisen which will retard for a short time putting the work under contract. We are happy to learn, as we do, by the following extract from an article on the subject in the last Daily Scioto Gazette, that no difficulty will exist in procuring funds on the County bonds:

"The President of the company, (Mr. Latham,) returned from New York, a few days ago, and reports circumstances as being most favorable to the advantageous negotiation of a loan by our county. Money is very abundant in the commercial cities. He has made a conditional contract for the services of a thorough-bred engineer, who will enter upon his duties if so directed by the Board. Mr. L. is deeply imbued with the railroad spirit, and gives the most encouraging accounts of the success and benefits of railroads wherever the iron highways have been judiciously constructed."

It is to be deeply lamented that the lame legislation of last winter, left our own road in such a condition that standing still, almost, is the best policy. Never was there a better time for obtaining the funds needed for this important enterprise. We hope our people will learn wisdom from experience, and send a representative to the lower house, this winter, who will consider the immediate interests of this section, the highest object to be aimed at. We do not say this with the slightest disparagement to our worthy representative last winter, for whom we have a high respect, but only to show the importance of the interests we have at stake.

Population of Portsmouth.

According to the returns of Sheriff Chandler, which we believe have been very accurately taken, the population of Portsmouth and its suburbs is as follows:

1st Ward,	1,000
2d "	1,590
3d "	1,419
	4,009
Outside of Corporation in Wayne township,	219
	4,228

It is proper to state that outside of the limits of the corporation, there are two adjoining tracts regularly laid out into lots, a number of which have been sold and built upon. The residents on these, although without the corporation, are in a social and business point of view, as much a part of the population of the town of Portsmouth, as any part within.

Value of Property in New York.

From a table published in the N. Y. Evening Post, it appears that the assessment of property in the city of New York alone, is as follows:

	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.
1849	\$197,741,919	58,445,224
1850	207,141,436	78,019,240

Showing a total increase of about \$30,000,000 in one year.

A man in Paris has invented a method by which all the public lamps in a city, may be lighted or extinguished instantaneously. It is done by means of galvanic batteries and wires, like telegraphic wires, connected with certain contrivances at each lamp.

A Mr. Warner, a farmer in the vicinity of Syracuse, N. Y., gathered and sold from less than an acre of ground, during the present season, 50 bushels of strawberries, half of which were sold for 25 cents, and the rest for 18 cents a quart, amounting to about \$350.

The Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN was on Thursday re-elected a United States Senator, from the State of Maine, by the Legislature of that State, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next, when the present term will expire.

The water, we understand, will be let out of the Canal to-day, for the purpose of repairing the culvert at Stony creek, some two or three miles below the feeder. It will probably be a week or ten days before the new culvert will be passed.

Lieut. Governor John L. Helm, was inaugurated as Governor of Kentucky, on Wednesday last, in place of Hon. J. J. Crittenden, now Attorney General of the United States.

Periodicals.

The Mother's Magazine, for August, is on our table. This excellent family work at only \$1 a year, is one of the class that we most cheerfully recommend, for its religious character and its beneficial influence upon the minds of children. Each number contains several neat wood cuts.

That excellent paper the Palmetto State Banner, comes to us, now, enlarged and most improved in its general appearance. Its typographical execution is quite a model for imitation, and although we sometimes differ from it, in some of its ultra southern views, we admire its elevated tone and the sincerity with which it advocates democratic principles. The proprietors are now publishing a large daily sheet.

The American Railway Guide, for July, has also been received. This is a little work published monthly, at the Pathfinder office, 138 Fulton street, New York, which no business man should be without. Price 12 cents a single number, or \$1 a year.

GEN. TAYLOR'S PROPERTY.—A Washington correspondent of the Express says:

Gen. Taylor, I regret to learn, leaves his business affairs in a very unfinished and somewhat doubtful condition. When he left for Mexico, it is stated, that in three sealed letters he left directions for the management of his property; in case of his death there, in which was supposed to be a will—and these three letters were not opened till after his burial here—but no will was among them, and the directions applied to a property which is now almost wholly changed in its form.

Indeed his family have no home, and, therefore, Mrs. Taylor, it is supposed, will not return to Louisiana. His plantation on the Mississippi has been sold since he came here, to enable him to purchase a sugar plantation below, so that that home is lost. Previously, however, he had purchased another, midway plantation, but that has turned out to be a very unprofitable piece of property, making no crops, in consequence of being flooded repeatedly. Then the homestead is gone to make one payment on a sugar plantation, on which something like seventy or eighty thousand dollars must now be due—and the middle plantation is under water. Probably, some of the Presidential salary was relied upon to meet the further payment on the sugar plantation, but that salary is gone. You see from these general facts, that Gen. Taylor died in a very unfortunate time for the interest of his family. He had previously however, to Col. Bliss's marriage with his daughter, settled upon her a considerable sum in money.

Mrs. Taylor, accompanied by Mrs. Wood and Bliss, went from here to the Eutaw House in Baltimore, on Tuesday evening. Col. Bliss remained to pack up his papers and books, &c., but will follow this evening. Old Whitey and a favorite dog are consigned to Capt. Boyce, to-day, an intimate friend of the late President living on Georgetown Heights.

Mrs. Taylor was beginning to like, Washington, and intended joining more in society this coming winter. She was feeling "at home," and had completed all the household arrangements, which were requisite to put the White House in that order it now boasts of, far superior to what, in furniture and comfort, it has ever before been, under any administration. Thus suddenly to leave such a home, at this season of the year, and to go to a hotel, seems truly hard.

Mrs. Taylor was able to talk incessantly to her friends of her affliction, and to weep and moan. Perhaps thus venting her grief saved her from serious illness, and "the faintings and spasms," which some of the papers tell us of.

The Sickness in Cincinnati.

We take great pleasure in sending out in our weekly edition, a somewhat favorable report as to the course of the epidemic in this city. The following statement shows the average of deaths per day, by cholera and other diseases, as reported by the Board of Health, from their bulletin issued on the 10th of the month, to the present date. During the first nine days of the month, the reports were irregular, and are known to have been incomplete.

	Cholera.	O. Dis.	Total.
Monday, July 1,	20	—	20
Wednesday "	3	40	43
Friday, "	6	43	108
Saturday, "	6	28	93
Monday, "	8	39	87
Tuesday, "	9	32	60
	266	142	408
Wednesday, "	10	32	66
Thursday, "	11	26	41
Friday, "	12	34	39
Saturday, "	13	38	29
Sunday, "	14	24	23
Monday, "	15	17	33
Tuesday, "	16	26	42
	197	243	440
Wednesday, "	17	33	60
Thursday, "	18	29	45
Friday, "	19	27	33
Saturday, "	20	30	28
Sunday, "	21	26	25
Monday, "	22	28	31
Tuesday, "	23	24	25
	196	219	415
Wednesday, July 24,	12	33	54
Thursday, "	25	36	61
Friday, "	26	30	56
Saturday, "	27	10	35
Sunday, "	28	8	35
Monday, "	29	12	38
Tuesday, "	30	10	32
	116	230	346

It is shown by the preceding statements, that the average of deaths per day, for the week ending July 16th, was 28 of cholera, and 63 of all diseases; for the week ending 23d, the average per day was 28 of cholera, and 59 of all diseases; for the week ending 30th, (yesterday), it was 17 of cholera, and 50 of all diseases.

The decline in the column noting deaths by cholera, is very encouraging to those who have more faith than we have in the dissiminations of diseases. The point that attracts our own attention, is that which shows the daily average of the total mortality, and in this column the decline is very slight.—Cin. Gazette.

Rows down South.

Our Southern exchanges, particularly those from Mississippi and Louisiana, come to us daily teeming with accounts of street fights, stabbing and shooting affrays. This does not speak so well for the chivalrous sons of the "sunny South."

A fatal affray occurred at Black's store, near Bolivar, Miss., on the 23d ult., between Drs. Wootter and Brannon, two practicing physicians of that vicinity, caused by prejudices existing between them—one being a botanist, and the other a mineral physician. The latter was killed, and the former mortally wounded.

Near Hall's Springs, Miss., on the 20th ult., a man named Burrows shot a Mr. Harris, inflicting a severe and perhaps mortal wound. The Sheriff attempted to arrest Burrows, when he resisted and presented his gun at one of the posse, who immediately shot him down, killing him on the spot. An affray occurred near Seventh Ward polls in New Orleans, on the 28th ult., between Alderman Thomas McCormick and a young man named L. Walton, one of the inspectors of election. Mr. McCormick received four severe but not dangerous cuts with a knife across his face and neck, which will sadly disfigure him. Walton has been arrested.—Cin. Eng.

Presidential Statistics.

Generals Harrison and Taylor are the only two Presidents who died during the terms for which they were respectively elected. General Taylor's case is peculiar in this respect, that it is the only death of a President which has occurred during the session of Congress. It is the only one, therefore, which has drawn around it all the imposing funeral ceremonies which the arrangements of Congress will gather around it; and it is, of course, the only case which has caused the installation of his Vice-Presidential successor to be witnessed and solemnized under the auspices of the senators and representatives of the people.

General Washington closed his administration on the 3d of March, 1797, and survived that event near three years, having died on the 14th of December, 1799, in the 68th year of his age.

John Adams followed General Washington on the 4th of March, 1797, and his administration ceased on the 3d of March, 1801. He survived 25 years, as he breathed his last on the same day with Mr. Jefferson, viz: on the 4th of July, 1826.

Thomas Jefferson succeeded on the 4th of March, 1801, and his two terms ceased on the 3d of March, 1809. He survived the expiration of his office 17 years, as he died on the 4th of July, 1826, in the 84th year of his age.

James Madison succeeded his illustrious friend on the 4th of March, 1809. On the 3d of March, 1817, his administration was brought to a close. He survived until the 28th day of June, 1836, in the 86th year of his age.

James Monroe succeeded Mr. Madison on the 4th of March, 1817, and closed his administration on the 3d of March, 1825. He died on the 4th of July, 1831, in the 73d year of his age.

The administration of Mr. John Q. Adams (the only President who was elected by the House of Representatives) commenced on the 4th of March, 1825, and closed on the 3d of March, 1829. He breathed his last on the 23d of February, 1848.

General Andrew Jackson succeeded Mr. Adams on the 4th of March, 1829, and closed his administration on the 3d of March, 1837. He died on the 8th of June, 1845.

Martin Van Buren succeeded on the 4th of March, 1837, and closed his administration on the 3d of March, 1841. He is still living.

General W. H. Harrison commenced his administration on the 4th of March, 1841, which continued only for one month—having breathed his last on the 4th of April, 1841, in the 68th year of his age. He died at Washington during the recess of Congress.

John Tyler was the first Vice President who succeeded to the presidency upon the death of the President: He followed General Harrison in April, 1841, and closed his administration on the 3d of March, 1845. He is still living. When Mr. Tyler became the acting President, Mr. Southard became the acting Vice President; and upon his death, Mr. Mangum, one of the present senators from North Carolina, was elected, and remained as the presiding officer of the Senate until the end of Mr. Tyler's term of office.

James K. Polk succeeded Mr. Tyler on the 4th of March, 1845, and closed his administration on the 3d of March, 1849. A few months after he closed his eventful life.

General Taylor came to the Presidency on the 4th of March, 1849, and expired on the night of the 8th of July, 1850, whilst Congress was in session.

He is succeeded by Millard Fillmore, the second Vice President who takes the place of the deceased President. He has succeeded to office in the midst of a crisis which has never before occurred. Every friend to the country wishes him success in contributing his best and most earnest efforts towards adjusting all these questions, and giving peace to his distracted country.—[Washington Union.]

Growth of New York.

There is no proof of the wonderful growth of New York, so convincing as a look at a map of it in past time. In 1804, forty-five years ago, the city contained but seven wards, it now contains eighteen. Its population in 1800 was 60,000; in 1845 it was 371,000, and in 1850 it will be half a million. In 1804 it contained 24 churches, now it contains 224 (besides those in progress or erection.) It then had 4 markets, it now has 11. It then had 4 ferries, it now has 15. It then had 8 public buildings, it now has 37, not reckoning public schools. It then had 2 theatres, it now has 6. In 1804, Mulberry, Grand, and Montgomery streets were the north eastern boundary of the city, and Leonard street to Mulberry, the north western boundary. Then, it had the Tontine Coffee House, as a place of resort, while now it has at least a hundred cafes and restaurants, many of them equal to the most recherche Parisian. Then it had a single ship yard, now it has a score of them. Indeed, we might follow the contrast to a chapter of columns. The fashion and fabric of buildings then, the character of the markets, streets, public buildings, and above all the spirit of industry and trade in 1804, contrasted with the same in 1849, present a transition, mighty and marvellous. No city in the world can show record of equal progress in half a century, and for a century to come, we doubt not New York will continue her wonderful expansion, until she has no rival, nor equal, in population and magnificence in the world.

IRON TRADE.—Messrs. Morrell, Stewart & Co., have succeeded Bush & Jordan, in their extensive preparations for business, in their commodious ware-rooms on Columbia street, between Sycamore and Broadway. Mr. Morrell will at once be recognized as of the firm of Gaylord, Morrell & Co., of this city, and Mr. Stewart as the retiring partner of the Dry Goods House of Stewart & Gallagher. These gentlemen having purchased Licking Run, on the Kentucky side of the river, at once encompass the facilities requisite for a full supply of the demands of the trade, as it relates to quantity, quality and price. The well known experience of the firm, united to their facilities, and the array of names familiar to every business man of the city, to which they refer, are sufficient guarantees that this house must command the abundant patronage to which they are so justly entitled. We take pleasure in referring to their card in the proper column.—Cin. Gaz.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Steamer America on Lake Erie Blown Up—Great Loss of Life.

Erie, July 31, 9 A. M. The steamer America was towed into Erie this morning by the Alabama. She had burst the steam pipe, or drum, about 1 o'clock this morning, killing one of the assistant engineers and scalding several persons.

LATER.—One person found dead under the crank. Two of the scalded have since died; firemen have also died.

Further Particulars.

9 A. M. The Alabama, just arrived, says that the boilers of the America blew up. Fell in with her off Barcelona. Some twenty or twenty-five scalded—about half the number of passengers.

Six have since died. The boat was in charge of the mate, Shooks, the captain having stopped ashore sick at this place.

LATER.—One boiler burst. Six or seven dead, and probably as many more will die. The accident occurred about forty miles below Erie. The Alabama will be up this afternoon with full particulars.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

HOUSE.—Mr. Winthrop arose and said he had received a letter this morning from the Governor of Massachusetts, informing him that he had been appointed to supply the vacancy in the Senate, occasioned by the resignation of his distinguished friend, now in the office of Secretary of State, and had decided to accept.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

President Fillmore will probably communicate to Congress, a message informing that body of his purpose, to prevent the State of Texas from invading any portion of the territory of New Mexico, and that so far as the New Mexicans have progressed in matters he will defend them, and in the formation of a State government.

Hon. Edward Bates of Mo. has arrived in Washington. It is now said that he is to take the department of the Interior.

Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, July 30. The Canada arrived at 7 o'clock, and sailed for N. York, with 125 passengers. Cotton has advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Sales during the week 111,000 bales. Speculators took 52,000—exporters 16,000—fair New Orleans 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Market closed quiet.

The Pacific arrived at Liverpool in 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ days from N. Y.

The Cambria arrived at Liverpool in 13 days from N. Y.

At the last dates the American fleet was off port Lisbon. But the papers have furnished no news relative to the difficulty between Portugal and the United States.

Little doubt exists but that hostilities have actually commenced between Denmark and the Dutchies—if so, important results are likely to ensue, as a large Russian fleet is off the coast for the avowed purpose of giving the Danes all the assistance they may require.

The overland mail arrived with two weeks later advices from India and China.

A commercial treaty between China and the United States, has not been concluded.

Great Fire at Oswego—Half a Million of Property Destroyed.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 31.

A fire broke out at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the large building, east of Hope bridge, standing on the canal, and communicated with the adjoining Flour mills of W. J. Harden and Henry Mathews, which were destroyed with a considerable amount of flour and wheat. The wind being favorable, it blowing a light breeze from the north, the fire was arrested in this direction, at the next adjoining mill of Henry